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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/991,759	11/23/2001	Narciso Jaramillo	1279	3962

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EXAMINER

LUU, SY D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2174

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/991,759	<b>Applicant(s)</b> JARAMILLO, NARCISO	
	<b>Examiner</b> Sy D. Luu	<b>Art Unit</b> 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on the communication filed 3/23/06.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-35, 37-57 and 59-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-35, 37-57, 59-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This communication is responsive to the Amendment filed March 23, 2006.
2. The Examiner apologizes for the error of indicating in the text of the previous office action, that the office action was Final. The previously sent PTOL 326 Summary was correct in stating that the action was Non-Final.
3. Claims 1-66 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 23, and 45 are independent claims. Claims 1, 23 and 45 were amended, and claims 14, 36 and 58 were cancelled. This action is made Final.
4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. Claims 5, 7, 10, 14, 27, 29, 32, 36, 49, 51, 54 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art ("AAPA", Specification pages 1-3) in view of Carroll (US 6,762,777 B2).

As per claims 1, 4 and 11, AAPA teaches a method of editing a set of information comprising a plurality of objects, the method comprising:

receiving a first set of at least one command in a graphical editor, said graphical editor allowing the information in the set be edited by graphical manipulation of graphical representations of the plurality of the objects, said graphical representations comprising at least

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one selected from a graphic and a text character, and wherein the first set of at least one command comprises a selection of at least one of the plurality of objects (page 2, lines 8-23);

displaying at a location on a display screen a text-based editor for at least one selected from: adding text to, and altering text of a portion of the information, the portion responsive to at least the first set of at least one command, wherein the information comprises source code for a web page and graphical information (page 3, lines 1-7).

AAPA does not teach: the step of identifying an initial text responsive to the set of information and the indication of the at least one command, the step of displaying to be responsive to the initial text identified, and the location responsive to at least the first set of at least one command. Carroll teaches a method of displaying a text-based editor responsive to the location of a selected object and associated commands thereof, as well as identifying an initial text responsive to the set of information and the indication of the at least one command, the step of displaying to be responsive to the initial text identified (col. 2, line 31 – col. 3, line 11; *the editable region is located above the selected object and commands being operated thereof*). It is noted that in Carroll's method, the user is required to designate (identify) a region containing the initial text (fig. 1, col. 2, lines 31 et seq.; *selected text "The Quick Brown Fox Jumped Over"*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Carroll's teaching with AAPA's method in order to let users easily and intuitively see what is being edited in proximity of the editing object based on associated commands.

As per claim 2, AAPA teaches the steps of receiving from an author at least one text alteration via the text-based editor, and altering the information responsive to the receipt of the at least one text alteration and the first set of at least one command (page 3, lines 1-7).

As per claim 3, AAPA teaches the steps of receiving a second set of at least one command after at least a portion of the first set of at least one command is received, and wherein the altering step is responsive to the second set of at least one command (page 3, lines 1-7; *iterative steps of the limitations previously recited*).

As per claim 5, AAPA does not teach the location to be responsive to a location of the at least one object selected, or wherein the displaying step to comprise displaying the text-based editor responsive to the location of the insertion point. Carroll teaches a method of displaying a text-based editor responsive to the location of a selected object (col. 2, line 31 – col. 3, line 11; *the editable region is located above the selected object*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Carroll's teaching with AAPA's method in order to let users easily and intuitively see what is being edited in proximity of the editing object.

As per claim 6, AAPA teaches the first set of at least one command to comprise an indication of a location of an insertion point (page 3, lines 1-4; *moving the cursor to the exact location that needs to be updated which also includes insertion*).

Claims 7 and 14 are similar in scope to claim 5, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claims 8-9, AAPA teaches at least a plurality of the plurality of objects each comprise a command, and the text based editor allowing at least one selected from an addition and an alteration of not more than one of said commands at one time and an addition of not more than one additional command at a time, wherein said commands each comprise not more than one begin tag and the additional command comprises not more than one additional begin tag (page 3, lines 1-9; *tags are inherent elements of source code of web pages*).

As per claim 10, the teachings of AAPA in combination with Carroll have been addressed in previous paragraphs. AAPA-Carroll does not expressly disclose the steps of displaying at a second location of a display screen an additional text based editor for at least one selected from adding text to, and altering text of, at least a second portion of the information, at least one selected from the second portion and the second location unresponsive to at least the first set of at least one command. However, Official Notice is taken that opening multiple editors for a same data information is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine this feature with the method of AAPA-Carroll in order to allow users the capability for viewing a plurality of editing portions of a same data information. Since the two portions of the data information are not the same, a command applied on one portion would not necessary affect the other.

As per claims 15-16, while AAPA teaches a windowed-based text editor (page 3, lines 1-4), AAPA does not explicitly disclose the text-based editor operating in one of a plurality of modes of operation responsive to at least to the first set of at least one command, and the steps of identifying a label responsive to the indication of the at least one command, wherein the displaying step is responsive to the initial text identified, and wherein the label identifies the one of the plurality of modes of operation of the text-based editor. Official Notice is taken that menu of commands, such as a pull-down menu with labels identifying each function of the menu commands, being employed in a windowed-based text editor, is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include such a menu type with the method of AAPA-Carroll in order to provide users with a convenient and efficient way of organizing pertinent editing commands.

Claim 17 is similar in scope to claim 15, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claims 21-22, AAPA does not expressly disclose the steps of selecting a subset of text responsive to a command, as well as checking text syntax and altering the text responsive to the checking step. However, all of these steps are well known in the text editing art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include these features with the method of AAPA-Carroll in order to provide users with common and expected editing functionalities.

Claims 23-26, 28, 30-31 and 33 are similar in scope to claims 1-4, 6, 8-9 and 11 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 37-39 and 43-44 are similar in scope to claims 15-17 and 21-22 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 45-48, 50, 52-53 and 55 are similar in scope to claims 1-4, 6, 8-9 and 11 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 49, 51, 54 and 58 are similar in scope to claims 5, 7, 10 and 14 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 59-61 and 65-66 are similar in scope to claims 15-17 and 21-22 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

6. Claims 18-20, 40-42 and 62-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art ("AAPA", Specification pages 1-3) and Carroll (US 6,762,777 B2) in view of Seybold et al. ("Seybold", US 6,005,973).

As per claims 18 and 20, while AAPA inherently teaches the text-based editor to accept at least one word, AAPA does not explicitly indicate that the accepted word is from a plurality of possible words, and the step of displaying the plurality of words, and the plurality of possible words comprising at least one value of an attribute, and the displaying of the plurality of possible words is responsive to at least one value of each of at least one corresponding attribute in the set of information. Seybold teaches a method of comparing dictionary entries to input entries, and providing a list of possible/candidate words depending on the combinations of the inputted characters (col. 4, lines 54 et seq.). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine Seybold's teaching with the method of AAPA-Carroll in order to help users by providing suggestions for likely candidate of desired words or word corrections.

As per claim 19, the method of AAPA-Carroll-Seybold does not expressly teach the steps of displaying of the plurality of possible words to be response to a location of a cursor in the text editor. However, such steps are well known in the art. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include such a feature with the method of AAPA-Carroll-Seybold in order to provide users with a quick and convenient means for viewing word suggestions/corrections that the system may have regarding the word on which the cursor rests.

Claims 40-42 are similar in scope to claims 18-20 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 62-64 are similar in scope to claims 18-20 respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.



### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims 1, 23 and 45 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argues that the cited references do not teach the identification and display of initial text as recited in claims 1, 23 and 45. The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons. Carroll teaches a method of displaying a text-based editor responsive to the location of a selected object and associated commands thereof, as well as identifying an initial text responsive to the set of information and the indication of the at least one command, the step of displaying to be responsive to the initial text identified (col. 2, line 31 – col. 3, line 11; *the editable region is located above the selected object and commands being operated thereof*). It is noted that in Carroll's method, the user is required to designate (identify) a region containing the initial text (fig. 1, col. 2, lines 31 et seq.; *selected text "The Quick Brown Fox Jumped Over"*).

### ***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

*Inquires*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sy Luu whose telephone number is (571) 272-4064. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:300 am to 4:00 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (571) 272-4063.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**SY D. LUU**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**  
**ART UNIT 2174**